The Daily Gazetteer.

Numb. 80

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Reflections on the Times, and the present Temper of the People.

Notwithstanding that all Pains have been taken, and all Arts employed to depreciate the *Government*, and traduce the *Ministry*, the good Sense of the *British Nation* has triumph'd over them, and we have the Satisfaction to observe, that the *Government* never stood higher in the m of the People, nor was more fully possessed of Confidence than at this Day.

r is confessed by all Men, that no Conjuncture can nore difficult than the present, nor any Situation of irs require greater Fidelity, or greater Capacity to the Helm of Government; and if in such a Situn, we see no Man distrusting the Faithfulness of our sters, or fearing their Treachery, nor any Man tioning their Ability for so arduous a Trust, but who would supplant them in their Power, and are Enemies to their Persons, it ought to be mened to their Honour.

T is an ample Confutation of all the Calumnies of their versaries, and it will be a Monument of lasting ry to their Memory, when Envy shall be no more; after being attacked more Years than ever *Troy* was eged; after all the Efforts of Malice, and every Art Detraction, had been employed to rob them of the lick Affection; in a Crisis of Affairs as difficult as Nation ever saw, the Confidence of the People was in the least withdrawn from them; but every Man down satisfied, that all would be done for the Pubthat could be done for it, and no more Clamour heard than in a State of the utmost Security.

Let the *Sowers* of *Discord*, and the Enemies of *tain*, call this Remissness, Stagnation, or what they ase; every honest, intelligent Person will see, that an have no Foundation, but in the *People's* good inion of the *Ministry*, in their firm Persuasion that y are in the Hands of those who are equal to their ust, and who will not betray it. It is not that the ple are ignorant of their Situation, but that they are ured of their *Pilots*; and if they have any Apprensions from the Progress of the *French Arms*, they ve none from the Influence of *French Gold*.

This just Conduct in the People, their firm Relice on his *Majesty's* Wisdom and Goodness, and their onfidence in the Integrity of his *Ministers*, must give e highest Satisfaction to every *honest Briton*, as it affords us a comfortable Prospect, that whatever Meares shall be necessary to the publick Safety, *His Maty* will meet with a chearful and ready Support in e Affections of his Subjects.

But this happy Temper in the People, gives no s Affliction to the *Accusers* of the *Government*, than does Joy to all *good Englishmen*; the former see with Lamentation, that they have flatter'd themselves in the impressions they thought they had made on the Peole, that in this difficult Crisis, in this important Conuncture, no Man casts his Eyes upon the *malecontent Chiefs*; No Man calls for a *P* ——, a *W* —— *n*, or a *B*——*te*, to protect us; nor does any Man wish to see them exalted *to Power*, but those who hope to share with them the Spoils of the People. —— Mortifying Return for all their publick Labours, all their toilsome Days, and sleepless Nights, for such an Expence of *Patriotism* as they have been at, and such indefatigable Pains as they have taken! — Here, let *Truth* extort from me a Confession to their Praise, that they have used all Diligence in what *they call* the *Service* of the *Publick*; and that they have not succeeded, has not been *their Faults*, but the Fault of the *Times*. They would doubtless have prevailed in their Cry of *Slavery*, had it not been for the People's Enjoyment of *Liberty*; and in their Clamour of *Poverty*, but for the Possession of *Plenty*; in all Probability too, their lively Descriptions of *arbitrary Kings* and *wicked Ministers*, would have had their intended Effect, but that they were unluckily timed, and introduced under a *constitutional Government*, and a *legal Administration*. It is not therefore, I say, to be imputed to any Negligence on their Part, or any want of Application, that our Constitution remains entire and our Government has been superior to all their Attacks; but it must be ascribed to the Complexion of the *Times*, and the Opposition of *Facts*.

It may be further advanced in Favour of some of the *chief Malecontents*, or *modern Patriots*, and will no doubt be alledged by *their Friends* as a Reason for their being re-admitted to *Power*, that the *Ignominy*, which has followed their *former Perfidy*, may be considered as a Security to us; since it should naturally tend to make them *cautious*, not to repeat their Iniquity, and add to their Shame, not to betray us again. But as wary and wise People are apt to think it the safest Way, never to put it into the Power of those, who have once betrayed them, to betray them a second time; so this Consideration, instead of helping their Cause, can only serve to augment their Mortification, and confirm their Despair.

It appears therefore, that tho' most interesting and affecting will be at all times the Alarm of Poverty and Bondage; yet, when it comes, like the Cry of our *modern Patriots*, in Contradiction to all the Evidence of their Senses, and all the Experience of their Lives, the *People* will see through the wicked Design of the Clamourers, and resent with Indignation the Insult offer'd to their Understanding.

Nor has it been the least Cause of our present Tranquility, and of that just Disposition, now prevailing among the *People*, that those Arts have been detected, and that Iniquity unveil'd, by which the *Friends* of the *People* were to be supplanted in their Esteem. The World has seen, that the *Opposition* to the *Government* had its Original in Injustice; and, agreeable to its Basis, has been the Superstructure. As it was founded on Falshood, so it has been supported by *Craft*; and the *Authors* of it are worthy of their Title, *Craftsmen*.

There is no Article of their Opposition, in which this *party Craft* has not been made evident to the greatest Demonstration: Whether our *Debts* or our *Taxes*, our *Armies* or our *Treaties*, have been made the Subject of their Clamour; the grossest Misrepresentations, and the most palpable Falshoods have run through all their Discourses, as has been a thousand Times evinced.

But as *Truth* has hitherto prevailed over all the Disguises of Falshood, and been superior to her utmost Subtlety; so we have good Ground to expect she will continue to prevail; the present Temper, and good Understanding of the *People*, give us happy Presages of future Prosperity, and every Reason to hope, that we shall never see the Day when a *just Government* shall be deprived of a just Support.

Britannus.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from Holland.

Rome, Sept. 17.

Prince Barthelemi Corsini being made a Grandee of Spain, and Viceroy of Naples, the Differences betwixt Spain and the Holy See are look'd upon as accommodated; and Cardinal Acquaviva, the Spanish Minister sent a Courier the other Day to Spain, with the Pope's Bulls for the Arch-Bishoprick of Toledo, in favour of the Infante Don Lewis. The next Day the Chevalier de St. George took his Leave of the Pope, and went to reside at Albano; and on the 15th Count Zaluski, the Minister of King Stanislaus presented a Manifesto to the Pope from his Master, containing the Protestation of a great Number of Polish Noblemen of his Party, against the holding of the General Dyet of Pacification, summoned by King Augustus to meet on the 27th Instant.

Modena, Sept. 17. At the Request of the Bishop of Mantua, the Marshal de Noailles has permitted 4 Barrels of Oil to be sent into the Town for the Use of the Lamps of his Churches. 'Tis certain that the Allies are making great Efforts to penetrate into the Trentin, in order to take up Winter Quarters in that Country, and to form the Siege of its Capital City; but 'tis generally believed they will find it too difficult to accomplish.

Goito, Sept. 18. Some People come from Mantua report, that the Fortifications are in a very good State; and that in the Town and Forts there are near 300 Pieces of Cannon, but not Gunners enough, the Distempers having carried off many of them, as well as Part of the Garison; but they have Provisions in Abundance, except Wine, Oil, and Fewel.

Verona, Sept. 24. The Imperialists hope not only to hinder the Allies from penetrating farther into the Trentin; but also to act offensively against them, immediately after they have received the Reinforcement they expect. The Report that the French had seized 60,000 Rations of Hay belonging to the Imperialists, is not confirm'd; tho' 'tis certain, that in the Village of Bavia, they took a great Quantity of Meal, which Count Konigsegg left there to serve for the Subsistance of his Army when it was to return to Lombardy.

The Troops of the Allies since their Entrance into the Territories of Venice, have behaved with a great deal of Decorum and Honour. They pay the Commissaries of the Republick every Week for what Provisions they furnish; and as to Discipline, they are most punctually obedient to the Orders of the King of Sardinia, and the Marshal de Noailles. The Soldiers, tho' incamp'd as it were in the middle of the Gardens and Vines, dare not pull up a Root, or pluck a Grape, without Leave. Advertisements are given out here, and in other Parts along the Adige, to caution the Inhabitants to give any Credit either to the Soldiers or Officers: And so careful is the King of Sardinia to keep his Troops in Order, that on some Complaints made to him against 4 Grenadiers of his Camp, he caused them to be chained to a Tent 4 Days and Nights together, without allowing them any thing more than Bread and Water; and a Piedmontese Colonel, who had abused his Landlord at Salo, was put under an Arrest for a Fortnight, and obliged to make him Satisfaction in Money.

Milan, Sept. 23. An Intendant from the King of Sardinia, is come hither to demand more Taxes, and a Provision of Winter Quarters for his Troops, which very much embarrasses our Regency.

Genoa, Sept. 17. We have Advice that on the 4th Inst. the City of Tunis surrendered to its former Dey, who came to besiege it, and that his Uncle the Dey, who possess'd it last, is retir'd to Tripoli, with his Children and best Effects. Several Christian Slaves who had the good Luck to make their Escape during those Troubles, are arrived here, and others put themselves on board three Barks and sailed for Sardinia.

Frankfort, Oct. 2. Both Armies on the Rhine continue in their former Posts. The Duke of Wirtemberg arrived in the Imperial Army the 28th ult. and the 30th at Day-break Count Seckendorf marched with the Body under his Command for the Moselle. The Count de Nesselroth returned to Heidelberg on the 29th, with the Plan for Winter-Quarters, as it had been settled at Vienna; where Prince Eugene was expected in three Weeks at farthest, Part of his Equipage being already arrived there.

Coblentz, Oct. 3. Part of General Seckendorf's Van Guard is arrived in the Neighbourhood of this City, which will soon be followed by the entire Body under his Command; and there is an uncertain Rumour, that 'tis the Design of this General to dislodge the French from Triers.

A great Quantity of Quicksilver from Carniola and Mount Idrio is carrying from Vienna to Holland, towards paying off the Sums of Money borrowed there for the Emperor. The Jews at Worms, have been obliged to furnish the French with 900 Bushels of Corn. 'Tis said, that Prince Eugene, who continues at Heidelberg, has demanded of the Elector Palatine 10,800 Bushels of Oats, 6100 Quintals of Hay, and as many Trusses of Straw, for the Imperial Troops cantoned in that Neighbouhood.

Wezel, Oct. 5. Since the Discovery of the Plot for setting Fire to this City, a great many Persons have been imprisoned on Suspicion. The Number of those apprehended thereupon, amounts to near 160, whose Examinations are taking in order to be sent to the King at Berlin.

LONDON.

Letters from Ireland only mention the Death and Interment of two Gentlewomen of some Distinction in that Kingdom, viz. Mrs. Jane Dopping, Relict of the late Bishop of Meath, and Mrs. Sarah Gore, a Maiden Lady, Sister to Judge Gore. And that the Lords Justices, and Privy Council, have published a

Reward

Reward for apprehending and convicting the Incendiaries concerned in burning the Glebe House of Killcornan in the County of Limerick, belonging to the Reverend Mr. Roger Thorp.

To the Right Worshipful Thomas Lane, Esq; Chairman, and others his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, assembled at the General Session of the Peace, held at Hicks's Hall in St. John's-street, in and for the said County of Middlesex, by Adjournment, on Thursday the 25th Day of September in the Year 1735.

WE the Grand Jury for the County of Middlesex, taking Notice of the vast Number of Brandy and Geneva Shops, Sheds, and Cellars, of late set up and opened for the Retailing of Gin and other spirituous Liquors, which being sold at a very low Rate, the Meaner, tho' useful Part of the Nation, as Day-Labourers, Men and Women Servants, and common Soldiers, nay, even Children are enticed and seduced to taste, like, and approve of those pernicious Liquors sold for such small Sums of Money, whereby they are daily intoxicated and get drunk, and are frequently seen in our Streets, in a Condition abhorrent to reasonable Creatures.

It is visible, that by this destructive Practice, the Strength and Constitution of Numbers is greatly weakned and destroyed, and many are thereby rendered useless to themselves, as well as to the Community; many die suddenly, by drinking it to Excess, and infinite Numbers lay the Foundation of Distempers, which shorten their Lives, or make them miserable, weak, feeble, unable and unwilling to work, a Scandal and Burthen to ther Country.

But it does not stop here: The unhappy Influence reaches to the Posterity of those unhappy poor Wretches.—To the Children yet unborn, who come half burn and shrivelled into the World; and who, as soon as born, suck in this deadly spiritous Poison with their Nurses Milk. The barbarous Mothers also often give these detestable Spirits to poor Infants in their Arms; so that if the Infection spreads, as it lately has done, it must needs make a general Havock, especially among the laborious Part of Mankind, who are seen manifestly to degenerate from the more manly and robust Constitutions of preceding Generations.

The natural Consequences of which will be, that his Majesty will lose Numbers of his Subjects; the Publick the Labour and Industry of her People; the Soldiery will be greatly weakned and enfeebled. And, Masters will every Day have greater Reason to complain of bad and dishonest Servants; especially whilst that scandalous Custom prevails amongst Chandlers, and other lower Trades, of giving Drams, making them uncapable of doing their Business, saucy to their Superiors, and, in the End, tempts them to cheat and rob their Masters, to supply themselves with larger Quantities of this destructive Liquor.

We therefore the Grand-Jury aforesaid, do present all such Brandy and Geneva Shops, Sheds, and Cellars, where Gin and other spirituous Liquors, are sold and and vended, by Retail, as publick Nuisances, which harbour, entertain, and shelter the indolent, dissolute and incorrigibly Wicked, that they are a high Grievance, and of the greatest ill Consequence to all our Fellow Subjects, as most plainly appears by the daily Meetings and Associations of Numbers of loose and disorderly Persons, of both Sexes, in these Places; where, after they have drunk of this pernicious Liquor, they are ready for, and actually do spirit up each other to perpetrate and excute the most bold, daring and mischievous Enterprizes, and shaking off all Fear and Shame, become audaciously impudent in all manner of Vice, Lewdness, Immorality and Prophaneness, in Defiance of all Laws, humane and divine.

We therefore earnestly hope, that the Magistrates will unanimously and vigorously put the Laws already made, and which have any relation to the rooting out this most pernicious Custom, in full Execution, that they will punish severely, all Transgressors of them, and use their utmost Endeavours to put some Stop to the bold Encroachments of this terrible Destroyer of our Fellow Creatures, which we apprehend will greatly conduce to the Honour and Glory of God, to the Safety, Happiness, Welfare and Benefit of the Nation in general, and of every Family in particular; and will be a Means to secure the Health and Strength of our Posterity.

If the Laws already made should not be found sufficient to put a Stop to a Custom so universal, and yet plainly so destructive, as it is now become a national Concern, and the ill Consequences arising therefrom, universally felt and confessed, we do not doubt but it will be thought worthy the most serious Consideration of the Legislature, and of his most Gracious Majesty, the most tender Father of his People.

Joshua Gilbert, Foreman.	William Wilton
Francis Colayne	Edward Staple
Richard Boyse	James Combes
Samuel Phillips	Fredrick Cordis
Benj. Ashwood	John Hullock
William Serjeant	John Kelsey
David Thomas	John Dale
John Prince	William Clarke
Edward Hart	John Barfoot.
Henry Rumley	

Yesterday several Persons of Distinction set out for Newmarket, in order to be present at the Races there, which begins To-morrow, when the Duke of Bolton's Colt, out of Coquet and Bay Bolton, will run against the Duke of Devonshire's Colt, out of the Ebony Mare and Childers, for 300 Guineas. Half forfeit.

Edinburgh, Sept. 23. On Saturday 7-night, betwixt 4 and 5 in the Afternoon, their fell in the Shire of Air a terrible Shower of Hail; the like whereof has not been seen in the Memory of Man. The Hail Stones were transparent like Glass, and some of them measured three Inches round. It began near Torbolton, and went ten Miles up the Water of Air directly East, and kept about a Mile in Breadth all the Way, The Hail was lying more than a Foot deep on the Ground, and may well be imagined to have done a great Deal of Mischief, much of the Corns thereabouts being to cut down, all which it has entirely destroyed, and has even done a great deal of Damage to the Corns cut down and standing in the Fields; so that the outer Sheaves look'd as if they had been thresh'd out. The Cattle ran home for Shelter; and, in short, it was a prodigious Alarm, as well as Loss to the Country.

Norwich, Sept. 27. On Tuesday last Anne Hudson, who was committed to our Gaol, for stealing a Pair of Ear-rings) having told several of the Prisoners, that she knew as much of the Murder lately committed at Yarmouth as any one: Upon which she was examined before the Right Worshipful Mr. Mayor, to whom she declared upon Oath, That she was in the Chamber with the Person murdered, when the Widow Thompson (who kept the Bird in Hand in Yarmouth) took a Pistol out of a Closet, and shot him under the Eye, and that she saw him drop down. The Quarrel arose upon his being unwilling to call for Drink, to treat several lewd Wenches then in the House, after he had shewn a Purse in which there was a large Sum of Money. The said Anne Hudson left the House that Night, soon after the Man was murdered. There are now ten Women in Yarmouth Gaol for the above Murder.

Colchester, Sept. 26. On Saturday Night last, Mr. Lisle, a Riding Officer here, assisted by a Party of Dragoons, made a Seizure of upwards of 700 lb. Weight of run Tea, and 6 Horses: They had been in search of the Smugglers several Hours, but not finding them, were returning to Town, and at Purney-Heath, about 5 Miles from hence, fortunately met them; when the Smugglers, finding no Probability of escaping, quitted their Horses, and made the best of their Way off. The Tea and Horses were conducted to Town by the said Officer and Soldiers, and 'till Monday the Tea was secured in Mr. Lisle's House, when it was deposited in the Custom-house; the Horses were carried to the Colchester-Arms-Inn.

A few Days since, the Body of a Man was found in a Wood near Sudbury in Suffolk. He is supposed to have lain there some time, his Head being eaten off by Vermin. It is thought, he murder'd himself, six Shillings and some Surgeon's Instruments, being found about him when taken up; but who he was, or from whence he came, is not known.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 142 for the Opening. India 149 1-half. South Sea 82 3-4ths to 83. Old Annuity 107 3-4ths to 108. New ditto 106 5-8ths to 3-4ths. Three per Cent. Annuity 94 1-half. Emperor's Loan 100 3-4ths. Royal-Assurance 97 1-half. London-Assurance 12 5-8ths. York Buildings 2 3-4ths. African 15 1-half. India Bonds 41. 19s. to 51. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 21. 16s. Premium. S. Sea Bonds 31. 3s. Premium. New Bank Circulation 31. 17s. 6d. Prem. Salt Tallies 31. 5s. Premium. English Copper 21. 2s. Welsh ditto, Books shut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 1 l. per Cent. Discount.

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